

**** E-filed June 28, 2011 ****

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

In re FACEBOOK PPC Advertising
Litigation.

Master Case No. C 09-03043 JF

AMENDED STIPULATED PROTECTIVE
ORDER FOR LITIGATION INVOLVING
HIGHLY SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION AND/OR TRADE SECRETS
AS AMENDED BY THE COURT

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Amended Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 14.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

1 **2. DEFINITIONS**

2 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of
3 information or items under this Order.

4 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is
5 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule
6 of Civil Procedure 26(c).

7 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as
8 well as their support staff).

9 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it
10 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL”, “HIGHLY
11 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”, or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
12 CODE”.

13 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the
14 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,
15 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or
16 responses to discovery in this matter.

17 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
18 the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or
19 as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party’s
20 competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party
21 or of a Party’s competitor.

22 2.7 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or
23 Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another
24 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by
25 less restrictive means.

26 2.8 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items: extremely
27 sensitive “Confidential Information or Items” representing computer code and associated comments
28 and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics that define or otherwise

1 describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware designs, disclosure of which to
 2 another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided
 3 by less restrictive means.

4 2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House
 5 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

6 2.10 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
 7 entity not named as a Party to this action.

8 2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this
 9 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action
 10 on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

11 2.12 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
 12 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

13 2.13 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
 14 Material in this action.

15 2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services
 16 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and
 17 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and
 18 subcontractors.

19 2.15 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
 20 “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”, or as
 21 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”.

22 2.16 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
 23 Producing Party.

24 **3. SCOPE**

25 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material
 26 (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material;
 27 (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,
 28 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

1 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following
2 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a
3 Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as
4 a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the
5 public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party
6 prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who
7 obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating
8 Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

9 **4. DURATION**

10 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by
11 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court
12 order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all
13 claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after
14 the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,
15 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to
16 applicable law. For a period of six (6) months after the final disposition of this action, this court
17 will retain jurisdiction to enforce the terms of this protective order.

18 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

19 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party
20 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care
21 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.
22 To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only
23 those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that
24 other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not
25 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

26 Mass, routinized, or indiscriminate designations are prohibited. Designations that have
27 been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case
28 development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may

1 expose the Designating Party to sanctions upon sufficient findings as required under existing
2 provisions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

3 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated
4 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection
5 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is
6 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

7 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order
8 (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of Section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
9 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
10 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

11 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

12 (a) for information in documentary form (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents,
13 but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing
14 Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL", "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS'
15 EYES ONLY", or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" to each page that contains
16 protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,
17 the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making
18 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection
19 being asserted.

20 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
21 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which
22 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all
23 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
24 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants
25 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,
26 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the
27 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL", "HIGHLY
28 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY", or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE

1 CODE”) to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the
2 material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the
3 protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for
4 each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

5 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings,
6 that the Designating Party identifies on the record up to 30 days after the completion of the
7 deposition, the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and the level of
8 protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated
9 for protection within the 30 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective
10 Order. If no designation is made at the deposition, the transcript shall be treated as
11 “CONFIDENTIAL” during the 30-day period referenced above. Alternatively, a Designating
12 Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 30 days afterwards, that the entire transcript shall be
13 treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

14 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or
15 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only
16 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
17 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition
18 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
19 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

20 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page
21 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all
22 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and
23 the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall
24 inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the
25 expiration of a 30-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been
26 designated “CONFIDENTIAL” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that
27 period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL”, “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”, or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”. If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the

designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

(a) Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of Section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner¹ that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

¹ It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to require the Receiving Party to store any electronic Protected Material in password-protected form.

1 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
 2 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
 3 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

4 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
 5 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
 6 information for this litigation;

7 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the
 8 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
 9 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

10 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom
 11 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment
 12 and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) and as to whom the procedures set forth in Section
 13 7.4(a), below, have been followed;

14 (d) the court and its personnel;

15 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and
 16 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;

17 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
 18 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
 19 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of
 20 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be
 21 separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted
 22 under this Stipulated Protective Order; and

23 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
 24 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

25 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or
 26 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items. Unless otherwise
 27 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may
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disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Counsel in this action, as well as employees of said Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in Section 7.4(a), below, have been followed;

(c) the court and its personnel;

(d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.4 “CONFIDENTIAL”, “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”, or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information or items may be disclosed to an Expert without disclosure of the identity of the Expert as long as the Expert is not a current officer, director, employee, or consultant of a competitor of a Party or anticipated to become one.

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) who is a current officer, director or employee of a competitor of a Party or anticipated to become one, any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”, or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” pursuant to Section 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”, or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her

1 primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert's current resume, (4) identifies the Expert's
2 current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received
3 compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has
4 provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the
5 preceding five years,² and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location
6 of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony,
7 including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding
8 five years.

9 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in
10 Section 7.4(a) may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert unless, within
11 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating
12 Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

13 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with
14 the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by
15 agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party
16 seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7
17 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court
18 to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the
19 reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the
20 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk.
21 In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the
22 parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (*i.e.*, the extent and the content of the meet and
23 confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal
24 to approve the disclosure.

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27 ² If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-
28 party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed without
violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall be available
to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

1 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden
 2 of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)
 3 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

4 **8. PROSECUTION BAR**

5 Absent written consent from the Producing Party, any individual who receives access to
 6 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 7 SOURCE CODE" information shall not be involved in the prosecution of patents or patent
 8 applications relating to any of the issues in this case before any foreign or domestic agency, including
 9 the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("the Patent Office"). For purposes of this paragraph,
 10 "prosecution" includes directly or indirectly drafting, amending, advising, or otherwise affecting the
 11 scope or maintenance of patent claims. To avoid any doubt, "prosecution" as used in this paragraph
 12 does not include representing a party challenging a patent before a domestic or foreign agency
 13 (including, but not limited to, a reissue protest, *ex parte* reexamination or *inter partes* reexamination).
 14 This Prosecution Bar shall begin when access to "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS'
 15 EYES ONLY", or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" information is first received by
 16 the affected individual and shall end two (2) years after final termination of this action.

17 **9. SOURCE CODE**

18 (a) To the extent production of source code becomes necessary in this case, a
 19 Producing Party may designate source code as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE" if it
 20 comprises or includes confidential, proprietary or trade secret source code.

21 (b) Protected Material designated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
 22 CODE" shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 23 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information including the Prosecution Bar set forth in Section 8, and
 24 may be disclosed only to the individuals to whom "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS'
 25 EYES ONLY" information may be disclosed, as set forth in Sections 7.3 and 7.4, with the exception
 26 of Designated House Counsel.

27 (c) Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for inspection,
 28 in a format allowing it to be reasonably reviewed and searched, during normal business hours or at

1 other mutually agreeable times, at an office of the Producing Party's counsel or another mutually
2 agreed upon location. Access to source code shall be limited to four outside counsel and two
3 experts at any one time. The source code shall be made available for inspection on a secured
4 computer in a secured room without Internet access or network access to other computers, and the
5 Receiving Party shall not copy, remove, or otherwise transfer any portion of the source code onto any
6 recordable media or recordable device. The Producing Party may visually monitor the activities of the
7 Receiving Party's representatives during any source code review, but only to ensure that there is no
8 unauthorized recording, copying, or transmission of the source code.

9 (d) The Receiving Party may request paper copies of limited portions of source
10 code that are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert reports, or
11 other papers, or for deposition or trial, but shall not request paper copies for the purposes of reviewing
12 the source code other than electronically as set forth in Section (c) in the first instance. The Producing
13 Party shall provide all such source code in paper form including bates numbers and the label
14 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE." The Producing Party may challenge the amount of
15 source code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute resolution procedure and timeframes
16 set forth in Section 6 whereby the Producing Party is the "Challenging Party" and the Receiving Party
17 is the "Designating Party" for purposes of dispute resolution.

18 (e) The Receiving Party shall maintain a paper log indicating the names of any
19 individuals inspecting the source code and the dates, times, and lengths of inspection, and the names
20 of any individuals to whom paper copies of portions of the source code are provided, and the
21 Producing Party shall have the right and opportunity to inspect the log on request. The Receiving
22 Party shall maintain all paper copies of any printed portions of the source code in a secured, locked
23 area. The Receiving Party shall not create any electronic or other images of the paper copies and shall
24 not convert any of the information contained in the paper copies into any electronic format. The
25 Receiving Party shall only make additional paper copies if such additional copies are (1) necessary to
26 prepare court filings, pleadings, or other papers (including a testifying expert's expert report), (2)
27 necessary for deposition, or (3) otherwise necessary for the preparation of its case. Any paper copies
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1 used during a deposition shall be retrieved by the Producing Party at the end of each day and must not
2 be given to or left with a court reporter or any other individual.

3 (f) The Receiving Party shall provide notice to the Producing Party before
4 including "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" information in a court filing,
5 pleading, or expert report.

6 **10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN**
7 **OTHER LITIGATION**

8 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
9 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL",
10 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY", or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
11 – SOURCE CODE" that Party must:

12 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall
13 include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

14 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to
15 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is
16 subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated
17 Protective Order; and

18 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by
19 the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

20 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the
21 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as
22 "CONFIDENTIAL", "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY", or
23 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" before a determination by the court from
24 which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's
25 permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that
26 court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as
27 authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from
28 another court.

11. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL", "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY", or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE". Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a

determination by the court.³ Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

If information is produced in discovery that is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return or destroy the specified information and any copies it has and may not sequester, use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. This includes a restriction against presenting the information to the court for a determination of the claim. This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

14. MISCELLANEOUS

14.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

³ The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.

1 14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective
2 Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any
3 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no
4 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered
5 by this Protective Order.

6 14.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party
7 or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in
8 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any
9 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62. Protected
10 Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the
11 specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue
12 only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a
13 trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to
14 file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then
15 the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local
16 Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

17 **15. FINAL DISPOSITION**

18 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in Section 4, each
19 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such
20 material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts,
21 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
22 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must
23 submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the
24 Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all
25 the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has
26 not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or
27 capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to
28 retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,

1 legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work
2 product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected
3 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to
4 this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

5 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

6 DATED: May 2, 2011.

SEEGER WEISS LLP

7
8 By: /S/ Jonathan Shub
JONATHAN SHUB

9
10 **FINKELSTEIN THOMPSON LLP**

11
12 By: /S/ Rosemary M. Rivas
ROSEMARY M. RIVAS

13 *Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel*
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1 Dated: May 2, 2011

COOLEY LLP

2
3 By: /S/ Whitty Somvichian
WHITTY SOMVICHIAN

4
5 Counsel for Defendant, FACEBOOK, INC.

6 **FILER'S ATTESTATION**

7 Pursuant to General Order No. 45, § X(B) regarding signatures, I attest under penalty of
8 perjury that the concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from its signatories.

9 Dated: May 2, 2011

ARIAS OZZELLO & GIGNAC LLP

10
11 By: /s/

12
13 *Interim Liaison Class Counsel*

14 **ORDER**

15 PURSUANT TO THE PARTIES' STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

16
17
18 DATED: June 28, 2011


19 HOWARD R. LLOYD
United States Magistrate Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on _____ [date] in the case of *In re FACEBOOK PPC Advertising Litigation.*, Case Master No. CV-09-0343 JF. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
[printed name]

Signature: _____
[signature]

Certificate of Service

The undersigned hereby certifies that all counsel of record who are deemed to have consented to electronic service are being served this 2nd day of May, 2011, with a copy of this document via the Court's CM/ECF system. I certify that all parties who have appeared in this case are represented by counsel who are CM/ECF participants. Any other counsel of record will be served by electronic mail, facsimile transmission, and/or first class mail on this same date.

/S/ Jonathan Shub